The COUNTRY JOURNAL: OR, THE CRAFTSMAN.

N°. 280.

By CALEB D'ANVERS, *of* GRAY'S-INN, *Esq;*

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1731.

THE *Liberty of the Press* hath been already considered in a great Variety of Lights, in this Paper. We have explained and asserted the Reasonableness and Necessity of it, under a *free Government*, against all the Objections, Misrepresentations and fallacious Distinctions, which have been urged to defeat, or weaken it. I think We may be allowed to say without Vanity that, in *this Point*, at least We have left our *Adversaries* without one tolerable Argument on their Side. They are obliged to acknowledge the Right of *Englishmen*, in general, to examine *all Matters of Government and Religion*, and are reduced to a few wretched Prevarications, concerning the *Exercise* of it; which may be and is often turned, as They observe very justly, into *Licentiousness*. I call This however a wretched Prevarication, because the most ingenuous Writers of their *own Party* have often confess'd that it is impossible to prevent this *Abuse of Liberty*, without running a great Hazard of destroying *Liberty itself*; so that the only remaining Question is, whether We ought to give up all the great Advantages of *Liberty*, rather than submit to some small Inconveniencies, which naturally attend it.

But there is one Point very nearly related to *this Subject*, which hath never yet been fully explained to the Publick; and as I think Them extreamly interested in it, I design to examine it in this and a subsequent Paper. The Point I mean is This; *whether the common Method of proceeding against* political Writers, *under the Denomination of* Libellers, *is strictly agreeable to the present Costitution of our Law*; and if it is, *whether We can be properly said to enjoy any real Liberty of writing upon Matters of* Government, *or not* — I will begin with the *Law*, as I apprehend it to stand at present; but in Order to judge rightly of This, it is necessary to look a little backwards.

In former Times, when the *Prerogative* run very high, the usual Method of proceeding against *Writers*, or *Libellers*, (which are synonimous Terms in all Prosecutions of this Kind) was by *Information* in the Court of *Star-Chamber*. The Proceedings of *this Court* were originally grounded, as my Lord *Bacon* observes, on the *common Law*. But the Authority of it was afterwards confirm'd and enlarged by two Acts of Parliament in the Reigns of *Henry* VII. and *Henry* VIII. The Judges of *this Court* were compos'd chiefly of *Privy Counsellors*; so that the very *same Persons* acted in the double Capacity of *Legislators* and *Judges*, in their *own Cause*, and punished Men for pretended Crimes committed against Themselves as *Ministers*; for They first issued *arbitrary Proclamations* from the *Council Board*, which had all the Force of *Laws* in those Days, and afterwards inforc'd Them with cruel Penalties in the *Star-Chamber*.

It is natural to observe that *such a Court* as This was capable of being turn'd to the most pernicious Purposes, by the Influence of *ambitious Princes*, or *corrupt Ministers*, as Experience shew'd that it actually had been under several Reigns, and in a Multitude of Instances; but at length the Oppressions of it grew so exorbitant, that the People resolved to bear Them no longer, and accordingly suppress'd it by an Act of Parliament, in the Reign of King *Charles* the *first*, to which He gave the royal Assent, as a grievous and most tyrannical Engine of Persecution.

It is necessary to observe farther that the Abolition of *this Court*, in so solemn a Manner, was occasioned, in a great Measure, by the sanguinary Penalties, which it had been made Use of to inflict upon *Writers*.

The Preamble to *this Act* having recited *Magna Charta* and several other antient Statutes, by which it is established "That no *Freeman* shall be condemned but by "lawful Judgment of his *Peers*; nor taken by Petition, "or Suggestion, made to the King, or to his Council, "unless it be by *Indictment*, or *Presentment* of good and "lawful People of the same Neighbourhood, where such "Deeds be done, or by Process made by Writ original "at the *common Law*; and forasmuch as the proceeding "Censures and Decrees of the Court of *Star Chamber* "have by Experience been found to be an *intolerable Burthen to the Subject*, and the Means to introduce an "*arbitrary Power* and *Government*; it is enacted, for preventing the like in Time to come,

1. "That the said Court of *Star-Chamber* and all "Jurisdiction, Power and Authority belonging unto, or "exercised in the *same Court*, or by any of the Judges, "Officers or Ministers thereof, be clearly and absolutely dissolved, taken away and determined, and that "from henceforth no Court, Council, or Place of Judicature shall be erected, ordained, constituted or appointed within this Realm of *England* or Dominion of *Wales*, "which shall have, use, or exercise the *same*, or the "*like Jurisdiction* as is, or hath been used, practised, or "exercised in the said Court of *Star-Chamber*.

2. "It is also provided and enacted that if any Person shall hereafter be committed, or restrained of his "Liberty, or suffer Imprisonment by the Order, or "Decree of any such Court of *Star-Chamber*, or other "Court aforesaid now, or at any Time hereafter having, "or pretending to have the same, or like Jurisdiction, "Power, or Authority to commit or imprison as aforesaid; or by the Command, or Warrant of the *King's* "*Majesty*, his Heirs, or Successors, in their *own Person*, "or by the Command, or Warrant of the *Council-board*, "or of any of the Lords or others of his Majesty's *Privy* "*Council*: that in every such Case, the Person so committed, restrained, or imprisoned, shall upon Motion "made by his Council to the Judges of the *King's* "*Bench* or *Common Pleas*, immediately have a Writ of "*Habeas Corpus* granted Him; and if any Thing shall "be otherwise wilfully done, or omitted to be done, by "any Judge, Justice, Officer, or other Person, contrary "to the Direction and true Meaning hereof, the *Party* "*grieved* shall recover *treble Damages*.

I think I may call *this Act* the Foundation and Groundwork of the *Liberty of the Press*; as it was design'd to take away and for ever abolish the Court of *Star-Chamber*, with all its Power, Jurisdiction and Authority, which had been exercised in so grievous a Manner to the Punishment of *Writers*, and threatened the Extinction of all *Learning*, was as well as *Liberty*.

But soon after the Restoration of King *Charles* the second, *this Act* was almost totally invalidated, so far at least as it related to *Writers*, by *another Act*, intitled, *An Act for preventing Abuses in printing seditious, treasonable and unlicens'd Books and Pamphlets, and for regulating of Printing and printing Presses*.—By *this Act* it is ordained,

1. "That no private Person or Persons shall hereafter "print, or cause to be printed, any Book, or Pamphlet "whatsoever, unless the same, with all and every the "Titles, Epistles, Prefaces, Proems, Preambles, Introductions, Tables, Dedications, and other Matters and "Things thereto annexed, be first entered in the Book "of the Register of the Company of *Stationers* of *London*, excepting *Acts of Parliament*, *Proclamations* and "Things of the same Nature) and unless the same Book "or Pamphlet, with all and every the said Titles, Epistles, *&c.* shall be first lawfully *licens'd* and *authorized* to be printed by such Person and Persons only as "shall be appointed to *licence* the same, according to *this* "*Act*; That is to say, that all Books, concerning the "*common Laws* of this Realm, shall be printed by the "special Allowance of the *Lord Chancellor*, or *Lord* "*Keeper* for the Time being, the *Lords Chief Justices* "and the *Lord Chief Baron* for the Time being, or one "or more of Them, by their or one of their Appointments; and that all Books of *History*, concerning the "State of this Realm, or other Books, *concerning any* "*Affairs of State*, shall be licens'd by the *principal Secretaries of State* for the Time being, or one of Them, "or by their, or one of their Appointments — Books "of *Heraldry* are to be licensed in the same Manner, "by the *Earl Marshal*, or the Officers of the *Herald's* "*Office*; and all other Books, whether of *Divinity*, "*Physick*, *Philosophy*, or whatsoever other Science or "Art, by the Lord Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury* and the "Bishop of *London* for the Time being.

2. "It is farther ordained that every Person, who "shall be appointed a *Licenser* by Virtue of *this Act*, shall "have a written Copy of every Book, which shall be "so licensed, delivered to Him, which shall be deposited, "after the said Book is printed, in the publick Registry "or Office, to which the *Licenser* belongs; as, for Instance, if the Book concerns *Matters of State*, then "the Copy is to be lodged in the *Secretary's Office*, "and so of the rest.

3. "It is likewise enacted and declared that every "Person, who shall hereafter print, or cause to be printed, any Book, Ballad, Chart, &c. shall thereunto print "and set his *own Name*, and also declare the Name of "the *Author*, if it should be required by the *Licenser*, "under Pain of forfeiting all such Books and having his "*Presses*, *Letters* and *other Instruments for printing* defaced and made unserviceable.

4. "It is farther ordained by *this Act* that there "shall be no more than *twenty Master Printers* in *England* (besides the *King's Printers*, and the *Printers* "allowed for the *Universities*) and but *four Master* "*Founders of Letters for Printing*; who are to be nominated by the Archbishop of *Canterbury* and the Bishop "of *London* for the Time being. Every *Master Printer* "is likewise obliged, upon obtaining his *Licence*, to give "Security, in the Sum of *three hundred Pounds*, not to "print, or suffer to be printed in his House or Press, any "Book whatsoever but such as shall from Time to Time "be lawfully *licensed*. — He is likewise restrained from "having above *two printing Presses* at a Time (the *Master or Wardens of the Company of Stationers* excepted, "who are allowed *three*) without special Leave obtained from the Archbishop of *Canterbury* and the Bishop of *London* for the Time being.—The Number of "*Apprentices*, whom *Printers* and *Founders of Letters* "are allowed to keep, is likewise limited by *this Act*; "and, to prevent all *secret Printing*, the *licensed Printers* "and *Founders* are required, under a Penalty, to find "Employment for all *Journeymen-Printers* and *Founders* "in their respective Trades. To the same Intent it is "likewise made penal for any Person to set up a *Printing-Press*, or let any House or Room for *Printing*, or "to make, forge, cast, or import from abroad any *Printing-Press*, *Iron Work*, *Letters*, or *other Materials for* "*Printing*, without first giving Notice of it to the "Master, or Wardens of the Company of *Stationers*.

5. "By the *same Act* a Power is likewise given to "one or more of his Majesty's *Messengers*, by Warrant "under his *Sign Manual*, or under the Hands of one "or more of his Majesty's *principal Secretaries of State*, "to search all Houses and Shops, where They know, "or have Reason to suspect that any unlicenced Books "or Papers are printed, bound, or stitch'd; and to carry them and the Offenders before one or more Justices "of the Peace, who are thereby authoriz'd and required "to commit such Offenders to Prison, there to remain "until They shall be try'd and acquitted, or convicted "and punished for the said Offence".—By the Way, this seems to be a tacit Acknowledgement that *Messengers* and *Secretaries of State* had no such Authority before by the *common Law*. Let me therefore ask whether *this Power* subsists by any Statute now in Force?

"*Lastly*, it is ordained that every *Printer*, or *Founder*, "or any Person employed by them, who shall be convicted of offending against *this Act*, shall be disabled, "for his first Offence, from exercising his respective "Trade for the Space of *three Years*; and for his second Offence be *disabled for ever*, besides receiving "such farther Punishment, as by the Justices of the "Court of *King's Bench*, or Justices of *Oyer* and *Terminer*, or Justices of *Assize* in their several Circuits, "or Justices of the *Peace* in their several Quarter Sessions, shall be thought fit to be inflicted.

Thus was the *Liberty of the Press* at once given up to the Power of the Court by *this Act*, which I thought proper to cite in the most material Clauses and Provisions, that the Publick might see the Nature of *that Power*, for the Revival of which so many *mercenary Writers* have been lately contending; I say contending; for tho' They are not yet authorized to own the *Design*, I defy Them to prove that their Writings, fairly interpreted, can have any *other Tendency*; since nothing but a *Power of this Kind*, wheresoever it may be lodged or by whatsoever Name it may be call'd, can ever put a Stop to those Evils, which are the constant Subjects of their Complaints and Declamations, against the *Liberty of the Press*.

And here I have a fair Opportunity of warning my Countrymen against any Innovations, or Incroachments on their *Liberties*, by desiring Them to reflect on the Occasion and Circumstances of *this Act*; which was made at first for *two Years only*, under the Pretence of a pressing Exigence and the unsettled State of Affairs at that particular Juncture; but was afterwards continued from Time to Time, as is too often the Case, and at last was very near being made *perpetual*, as I shall have Occasion to observe in another Place. It likewise deserves their Notice that though the *Ministers* of those Times did not think fit to revive the Court of *Star-Chamber*, as They might easily have done at such a Crisis, yet

quem dispesse bene gesserint. *and their Salaries established; that no Pardon, under the great Seal, be pleadable to an Impeachment by the Commons; and that all the Laws and Statutes, for securing the established Religion and the Rights and Liberties of the People, be ratified and confirmed.*

Some of *these Limitations* have been since *repealed* and others *dispens'd with*, upon particular Occasions, by the Authority of *Parliament*, who are appointed the only Guardians and Conservators of *this Establishment*; but the Design of the *Revolution* and the Spirit, with which it was conducted, are sufficiently manifested by these *two Acts*, which may be properly called the Basis of our present happy Constitution.

I will therefore conclude with one Observation, upon the whole; that is all these Limitations of the Crown, upon which the Preservation of our *Liberties* absolutely depends, are referred to the Wisdom and Integrity of *Parliament*, so We ought to be, at all Times, upon our Guard, that this Sacred and Sole *Palladium* of our Liberties be kept inviolate from any Attempt of *secret Corruption*, as well as *open Violence*; for otherwise all the Hazards, which our Ancestors ran, and all the Treasure, which hath been expended in accomplishing and completing this glorious Work, may be rendered not only ineffectual, but become the Means of rivetting those Fetters upon us, from which it was designed to deliver us.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Milan, Oct. 17. They write from *Turin*, that the Count *Maffei*, returning from his Embassy at *Paris*, met unexpectedly with a Body of *French* Troops on the Frontiers of *Piemont*, Part whereof were soon after privately dispatch'd into *Alsace*, 'tis supposed to prevent Suspicion; upon which the Government has given Orders for some Troops to hold themselves ready on all Occasions. The young King of *Sardinia* allows the Marchioness de *Spigno*, the late King's Consort, 50 Pistoles per Month for her Maintenance.

Leghorn, Oct. 31. The *British* Squadron, commanded by Sir *Charles Wager*, arrived here the 26th Instant, having been nine Days in their Passage from *Barcelona*. There came in with them the *Spanish* Admiral the Marquess de *Mari*, Vice Admiral *Cornejo*, and three other Ships of their Squadron, and a sixth is coming in; and Don *Roderigo de Torres*, the Rear Admiral, having put into Port *Spezzia*, which is but ten Leagues off, with eleven Ships more of the *Spanish* Squadron, it is not doubted but they will be here in a Day or two.

HOME NEWS.

Bath, Oct. 31, 1731. This Morning between 10 and 11 o'Clock a Duel was fought with Pistols in Harrison's Walks, between Mr. Basil Prise, of the City of Bristol, Merchant, second Son of William Prise, Esq; formerly Knight of the Shire for the County of Hereford and, in the latter End of Queen *Anne*'s Reign, Commissioner of the Excise; and one Mr. Charles Jones, late a Fellow of New College in Oxford, who, about five Years since, sold his Fellowship for 200 l. with which he came down hither, and won upwards of 4000 l but his good Fortune not continuing, he is reduced to the Stage; it was occasioned by the following Means, viz. On Saturday Evening, *Oct.* 30. Mr. Prise and the said Jones were at a Billiard Table, and agreed to play a Game for half a Crown; which Mr. Prise won and demanded. his Wager, but Jones said He would owe him half a Crown, whereupon Mr. Prise grew angry at his refusing to play, having no Money in his Pocket, and kick'd him down Stairs; Jones not taking this Treatment civilly, went out of the House, and wrote him a Challenge, which was fought as above; Mr. Prise discharged his Pistol first, but missed him, then Jones went up to him and shot him under the right Pap, so that he never spoke afterwards, but expired in about ten Minutes. Jones is since fled, and Hue and Cry's are in Pursuit of him; the Coroner's Inquest (as we hear) having brought in their Verdict. *Wilful Murder*; the Challenge being found in Mr. Prise's Pockets when dead.

LONDON, November 6

The Trial of Mr. *Francklin* for printing the *Hague* Letter, which was to come on last *Wednesday* is countermanded.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Kent, *of the* Woolball, *dated July* 13, *at* Campechey.

"We came from Jamaica in Company with eleven "Ships and three Sloops, but as we were a deep Ship, "did not sail well, and on the 2d of June were much to "Leeward, as were two Ships more, who were then "off the North West Part of Cuba, when a Sloop came "in Sight, which we took for one of the three that "came out with us, and were not undeceived until she "was almost on Board of us, when she fired at us; and "being in great Confusion at so unexpected a Salute, we "were the sooner taken. She proved to be a SPANISH "*Guarde Costa*, of 10 Guns and 38 Men. They brought "us to this Place, have unladen the Cargo, and plun"dered the Ship, and kept me and my Officers close "Prisoners on Board; and the Permission to write this "I reckon'd a great Favour, although at the Time of "writing I am strictly guarded, so dare not write with "too much Freedom."

Extract of a Letter from Boston *in* New England, *dated September* 28.

Yesterday a Ship arrived here from the Bay of Honduras; which Place the *Spaniards* visited very often while she was there, and took four British Vessels. The *Spaniards* come in petty Angers, with which they did not engage this Ship, she being large. We see here a List of nine Sail of *Spanish Guarde Costa*'s fitted and fitting out of St. Jago de Cuba and Parts adjacent.

Prizes drawn in the State Lottery to Thursday Night last, viz. three 5000 l. two 3000 l. 2 2000 l. ten 1000 l. 12 500 l. 147 100 l. and 4455 of 20 l. Remain undrawn two 10,000 l. 1 5000 l. 3 2000 l. 4 1000 l. ten 500 l. ninety 100 l. and 3274 of 20 l. besides 1000 l. for the last drawn Ticket.

Monday at Newmarket the Earl of Portmore's *Victorious* beat Mr. Fleetwood's *Fox-hunter* very easily; there was laid 5 or 6000 l. on this Match.

And on Tuesday was run for on the same Course, a Match between Mr. Bromley's Bay Bolton, and Sir Peter Soam's Chesnut Mare, for 100 l. and was won by the former.

The Parliament is prorogued to the 13th of January, when they will sit to do Business.

On Saturday last his Majesty appeared in the Drawing Room at Court in a Suit of Crimson Velvet, with Gold Buttons and Button Holes, the Sleeves laced with rich Tissue, and the Waistcoat of the same. The Queen's Cloaths were very rich, and it was observed that her Majesty's Jewels were more in Number and richer in Value than has been known. The Countess of Suffolk made a grand Appearance among the Ladies: as did Count Ughi among the Gentlemen. At Night the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal open'd the Ball; her Royal Highness afterwards danced with the Duke of Richmond. The Duke of Lorrain sate incognito among the foreign Ministers. Their Majesties withdrew about Twelve, and all the Company broke up by One.

The same Day Col. de la Fontaine, (who was formerly a commanding Officer in Germany, where he fought a Duel and kill'd his Adversary, and flew hither for Refuge, and had been a private Grenadier in the first Regiment of Foot Guards for several Years, having had a plentiful Fortune left him lately) appeared at Court in a very splendid Manner, with a fine Chariot with curious carv'd Work, and a great Equipage, and was presented to his Majesty in the publick Drawing Room, and was most graciously received.

Tuesday the Duke of Lorrain dined with the Duke of Grafton at Euston-Hall in Suffolk, and continued there till Friday, when his Highness went to Houghton, Sir Robert Walpole's Seat in Norfolk.

Commissions of Bankruptcy are awarded against George Robinson, Esq; (who since the last Session of Parliament was elected a Representative for great Marlow) and Mr. John Tomson; they are required to surrender themselves to the Commissioners the 5th, 12th and 26th Instant. The former was concern'd for the Charitable Corporation, by circulating their Notes, and the latter was their Warehouse-Keeper; but both of them went from Dover to France the 13th past.

A great Quantity of rich Velvets that were coming from France for several Ladies of Quality against the King's Birth-Day, were seized at Dover by the Custom-house Officers.

We hear that the Right Hon. Francis Lord Howard of Effingham in the County of Surrey, will by his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, (with his Majesty's Approbation) be appointed Deputy Earl Marshal of England, in the Room of the Earl of Sussex, deceas'd.

A few Days ago a Weaver's Wife in Spittlefields, was delivered by Dr. Atkinson of Bow-lane of a very monstrous Birth; and what makes it more remarkable is, that about a Year since, she was delivered of a Monster in the same Form.

On Tuesday Night last the Coroner's Inquest sate at the Fleece Tavern in Cornhill, when several Witnesses were examined touching the Murder of Mr. Olive's Servant of Bromley, by a Hackney Coachman in Cornhill, and about Ten o'Clock they brought in their Verdict Wilful Murder.

Rob. and Com. Tuesday Morning between three and four o'Clock the House of Mr. Johnson, at the Green Canister in Buckingham-Court, near the Spring-Gardens, Charing-Cross, was broke open, and robbed of Plate and some wet Linnen.—The same Day a Man was committed to Newgate, charged on Oath, and his own Confession, with robbing on the Highway; and is to be admitted an Evidence at the next Sessions at the Old Baily against several of his Accomplices.—Saturday last Mr. Dayle, a noted Peruke-maker of Devereux Court near Essex street by the Temple, coming from Kentish Town in the Evening to London (by his leaving his Company) was robb'd of a Silver Watch and two Guineas.

Pref. The Right Hon. the Lord Coote, of the Kingdom of Ireland, who has an English Commission in the first Regiment of Foot Guards, is appointed to succeed the late Capt. Gulley, as Captain Lieutenant in Colonel Dean's Company in the same Regiment. ——— Hulse, Esq; a Relation by Marriage to the Right Hon. Sir R. Walpole, is made an Ensign in the third Regiment of Foot Guards.

Mar. A few Days since a Marriage was consummated at Cranbrook in Kent, with great Solemnity, Ringing of Bells, &c. between John Willard of that Parish, aged 84, and Sarah Row, of the same, aged 77. The said John Willard was one of the two and twenty Men of that Parish (each of which was above 70 Years of Age) that plaid a Match at Cricket about four Years ago in the sporting Field there, of which singular Game, Notice was taken in the publick Papers.—On Saturday last was married at St. Bennet's Paul's-Wharf, James Sheppard, Esq; a Gentleman of a very large Estate in Suffolk, to Miss Wilmot, Daughter to the late Mr. Robert Wilmot a Wine-Merchant of this City, with whom he had a Fortune of 10 000 l.

Acc. Yesterday Saturnight Mr. George Ratcliff, a Peruke maker in Birchin-lane, fell down the Cellar Stairs at Pontack's in Abchurch-lane, by which he unfortunately split his Skull, and died immediately.—On Tuesday last two Workmen at Mr. Rich's new Play-house in Hart-street, Covent-Garden, fell with a large Piece of Timber from the Top of the Building to the Bottom; one of whom was much bruised, and the other had his Skull fractured, and died in about eight Hours after.

Dead. On Sunday last died William Harvey, of Chigwel. in Essex, Esq; who was formerly Knight of the Shire for that County.—The same Day died the Rev. Mr. Barnett, Rector of Longfield, near Gravesend in Kent, which Cure he had upwards of 30 Years.—Major Knight, a rich Plummer in Lothbury.—Dr. Stephen Hall, Physician to Greenwich Hospital.——Mrs. Barbara Colebatch, at her Habitation at New Windsor in Berkshire, an antient Maiden Lady, reputed worth 10,000 l.

Thursday South Sea Stock was 101 5 8ths. South Sea Annuity 109 3 qrs. Bank 145 1 half. India 176 1 half. Lottery Tickets 16 l. 16 s. Daily Chances 14 s. Blanks 7 l. 20 l. Prizes 18 l. 13 s. 6 d.

Any Person who has a Sum of Money from 15 to 1600 l. (or double that Sum) to employ, may now meet with an Opportunity of improving the same in a genteel Manner; and also with a Person of Reputation and Fortune, who is ready to be concerned therein. Enquire, or direct for Mr. Thomas Fairlove, at the Rainbow Coffee-house, Cornhill, from 11 to 2 o' Clock.

A Person well qualify'd to teach Latin and Greek, may hear of Business, by enquiring at Mr. Pomeroy's, an Hosier's, at the Golden Acorn near Creed Church.

This Day is Published,

The OXFORD ALMANACK, for the Year 1732. Beautifully Drawn and Engraved. Printed at Oxford, and Sold by PHIL. OVERTON, Printseller near St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet street. Price One Shilling.

To be LETT, for 180 l. *per Annum*.
Or to be SOLD,
A HOUSE, Five Rooms on a Floor, with a large Garden next William's Coffee-house, near St. James's Palace. Enquire at Mr. Oldfield's, the Hatter next Door.

To Mr. *JOHN MOORE*, Apothecary,
In Laurence-Pountney's-Lane, the first great Gates on the Left Hand from Cannon-Street, LONDON.

SIR, RIPON, June 28, 1731.

I Received your Worm Medicines, and took them according to your Order, and they brought away from me this great Worm, which was about three Yards and a half long, to the great Wonder of all People round about us; and a great many Country People sent for the the Worm to see it. I have sent it, according to your Order, in a Bottle by the Bearer, and a great many tell me they will send for your Worm Medicines. I have been a great deal better until now, that I am a little sickish in the Morning, and the same Worms come from me now as before; I desire you would be pleased to send me a sufficient Quantity of Medicines to thoroughly cure me; the Reason why I sent no sooner was because the People came every Day to see the Worm, and I kept it to set forth your Praise, which I think is no more than my Duty to do. The Bearer has Orders to pay you. —— I remain,

Your humble Servant,
JOHN MOUNTON, Jun. Butcher,
at Ripon in Yorkshire.

N. B. The aforesaid John Moore has lately prepared two Anti-Scorbutick Medicines, viz. Pills and a Spirit, which excel any Thing yet offered to the Publick, with a Purge given at proper Times with it. It expels the numerous Trains of Scorbutick Symptoms; and as the Hypochondriac and Hysteric Illnesses have their Source from the Scurvy it relieves them; it alters and changes all the Juices in the human Body, thins the Lentor, viz. that fizy, viscid, coagulated Part of the Blood, which obstructs the Capillary Vessels, and is the Cause of Chilness in the extream Parts, as well as Heat in Hypocondriac and Hysteric Paroxysms, renovates the Blood, restores decay'd Nature, cheers the Heart, revives the Spirits, and opens Obstructions of the Viscera give Rest to weary, tired and worn out Bodies, it invigorates and inkindles again the almost extinguished natural innate Heat making the Vital Flame to burn clear, removing Weaknesses and Indispositions, and restoring the pristine Health.

The Symptoms are cutaneous Eruptions, as red, yellow or black Spots upon the Arms and Legs, as small as Flea-bites, sometimes as large as a Crown-Piece, and sometimes the Limbs are beset with rough, scaly Swellings, oftentimes there is an itching of the Skin, which is frequently taken for what is vulgarly call'd the Itch.

The Scurvy perverts the Lympha, and is a mortal Enemy to the nervous System; for Scorbutick Persons are troubled with Weariness, Weakness, Sense of Weight, and a dull obscure Pain in the Limbs, the Appetite is either too stimulating or too languid, the Gums are liable to Excrescences, Swellings and Ulcers, and when rubb'd void either a saltish Blood or serous Humour, the Teeth are loose and corroded, the Mouth has a Stench, the Spittle is very salt and sometimes acid, they are likewise affected with nocturnal Sweats, difficulty of Breathing, wandering Pains, a fat Skin is found sometimes swimming on the Top of the Urine; but all these Symptoms are rarely found in the same Person.

Note, I would advise all Persons to take Care how they take any Medicines, especially Antiscorbuticks, when the Author does not set his Name to them, lest if they do them Hurt they be at a Loss where to seek for a Remedy.

N. B. Mr Abree and Comp. at Canterbury no longer sell his Worm-Powders.